Azacitidine (ay za SYE ti deen)  
Patient Education

US Brand Names: **Vidaza**  
Therapeutic Category: chemotherapy

**What is this medicine used for?**  
Used to treat cancer. More specifically this particular drug works for some types of leukemia and myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS).

**How does it work?**  
Azacitidine works by killing rapidly growing cells. This drug will affect all fast growing cells, cancer cells and normal cells, in your body.

**What should my doctor or nurse know before I take this medication?**

- If you are allergic to any medicines.
- If you are taking other over-the-counter or prescription medicines, including vitamins and herbal remedies.
- If you are, or may be pregnant.
- If you are breast feeding.
- If you have kidney problems.

**How is this drug given?**

- This medicine can be used alone or in combination with other cancer medicine.
- This medicine is given by injection under your skin.

**What are the general precautions when taking this medicine?**

- Talk with your doctor or nurse before taking aspirin, aspirin-containing products, over-the-counter or prescription medications, including vitamins and herbal remedies.
- Drink 8 to 10 glasses of non-caffeinated liquid every day (unless told otherwise by your doctor or nurse).
- If you or your partner can get pregnant, use birth control during your treatment. Once completing treatment, discuss the timing for discontinuing birth control measures with your
What are the common side effects of this medicine?

- Can cause redness and pain at site of injection.
- Nausea and vomiting: take anti-nausea medication as directed. Call for nausea and vomiting not controlled by prescribed medication and/or inability to eat and drink liquids. (See Patient Teaching Sheet: Nausea/Vomiting). (See Patient Teaching Sheet: Nausea/Vomiting).
- May cause diarrhea. Notify your health provider if you have more than 4 loose stools a day for more than 2 days. Be sure and drink plenty of extra fluids if you have diarrhea.
- Myelosuppression (drop in number of blood cells)
  Will cause a drop in the number of white blood cells in your body. These cells fight infection. A drop in the number of these cells puts you at risk for infection (neutropenia). You may be at an increased risk for getting an infection during your treatment. Talk to your doctor or nurse about your risk. Avoid people with infections, colds or flu when you are at risk. (See Patient Teaching Sheet: Neutropenia)

  Will cause a drop in the number of platelets in your body (thrombocytopenia). Platelets help your blood clot. A drop in platelets puts you at risk for bleeding. You may bleed easily during your treatment. Talk to your doctor or nurse about your risk. Avoid injury to your skin and mucous membranes by using a soft toothbrush, electric razor, etc when you are at risk. (See Patient Teaching Sheet: Thrombocytopenia)

  Will cause a drop in the number of your red blood cells in your body. Red blood cells carry oxygen throughout your body. This drop in red blood cells may lead to you feeling tired/fatigued (Anemia). Talk to your doctor or nurse about your risk. (See Patient Teaching Sheet: Fatigue)

Danger signals to report immediately to your doctor or nurse

- Signs or symptoms of infection. This include a fever of 100.4 F (38 C) or greater, chills, severe sore throat, ear or sinus pain, cough, increased sputum or change in color, painful urination, mouth sores, wound that will not heal, or anal itching or pain.
- Severe nausea or vomiting or diarrhea not controlled by medication.
- Not able to eat or drink.
- Bleeding from your nose, mouth, gums, or in your urine or bowel movements. Bruising that does not heal.
- Feeling extremely tired, weak, dizzy or light headed.